

Amendments to the specification

On page 7 (paragraph begins on page 6):

A¹

radio coverage of OP2 overlap, the mobile terminal 10 is provided with a neighbor list including a plurality of OP1 cells so as to allow the mobile terminal 10 to be handed over from OP2 in GSM mode to OP1, as denoted by arrow 60. This is to ensure that, when the mobile terminal 10 is in its home area (between S2 and S3), it is always connected to its home network. The neighbor list, including a plurality of OP1 cells, is herein referred to as the first list (see step 120 in Figure-3 4). The neighbor list, including a plurality of OP2 cells, is herein referred to as the second list (see step ~~112~~ 116 in Figure 3). When the mobile terminal 10 moves toward S3 and is in an area 42 where the radio coverage of OP1 and the radio coverage of OP2 overlap again, the mobile terminal 10 is provided with another neighbor list including a plurality of OP2 cells so that the handover is performed from the WCDMA sub-network of OP1 to the GSM sub-network of OP2. It is understood that the GSM cells in the second list provided at area 42 are probably different from the second list provided at area 40. For example, the second list provided at area 42 may include GSM cells 25 and 26, and the second list provided at area 40 may include GSM cells 21 and 22. Such second lists help to prevent the roaming mobile terminal of OP1 from accessing the WCDMA cells 32-34 of OP2. As it is known in the idle mode, the mobile terminal, or UE, is identified by non-access stratum identities such as IMSI (International Mobile Subscriber Identity), TMSI (Temporary Mobile Subscriber Identity) and P-TMSI. (Packet TMSI). As the BSC/RNC knows the IMSI of the mobile terminals, the BSC/RNC knows the home network of the mobile terminals. Thus, the BSC/RNC can correspondingly provide correct neighbor lists for the mobile terminals.